Introduced by Senator Schiff (Coauthor: Senator Haynes)

February 19, 1998

An act to amend Section 1170.1 of Sections 1170, 1170.1, 1170.13, and 1170.15 of, and to repeal Section 1170.95 of, the Penal Code, relating to sentencing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1900, as amended, Schiff. Sentencing.

(1) Under existing law, the subordinate term for each consecutive offense of which a defendant is convicted is $^{1}/_{3}$ of the middle term of imprisonment prescribed, excluding any specific enhancements. The subordinate term for violent felonies includes $^{1}/_{3}$ of the term prescribed for any applicable specific enhancements.

This bill would include in a sentence $\frac{1}{3}$ of the term imposed for all specific enhancements applicable to any subordinate offense, whether or not a violent felony.

(2) Existing law limits the total of subordinate terms for offenses that are not violent felonies to 5 years, except as otherwise provided by law.

This bill would delete that limitation and make additional conforming changes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1170 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 1170. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of imprisonment for crime is punishment. This purpose is best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of the offense with provision for uniformity in the sentences of offenders committing the same offense similar circumstances. The Legislature finds and declares that the elimination of disparity and the provision of uniformity of sentences can best be 10 achieved by determinate sentences fixed by statute in proportion to the seriousness of the offense as determined 12 by the Legislature to be imposed by the court with 13 specified discretion. 14
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed to preclude including educational 16 programs, programs, rehabilitate nonviolent, first-time felony designed offenders. The Legislature encourages the development policies and programs designed to educate and rehabilitate nonviolent, first-time felony offenders consistent with the purpose of imprisonment.
- (3) In any case in which the punishment prescribed by statute for a person convicted of a public offense is a term of imprisonment in the state prison of any specification of three time periods, the court shall sentence defendant to one of the terms of imprisonment specified unless the convicted person is given any other disposition provided by law, including a fine, jail, probation, or the suspension of imposition or execution of sentence or is 30 sentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1168 because he or she had committed his or her crime prior to July 1, 1977. In sentencing the convicted person, the 32 33 court shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial 34 Council. The court, unless it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment 36 prescribed, shall also impose any other term which that 37 it is required by law to impose as an additional term. Nothing in this article shall affect any provision of law

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which that imposes the death penalty, which that authorizes or restricts the granting of probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence, or expressly provides for imprisonment in the state prison any case in which 5 for life. In the amount preimprisonment credit under Section 2900.5 6 or any other provision of law is equal to or exceeds any sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, the entire sentence, including any period of parole under Section 3000, shall be deemed to have been served and the defendant shall 10 not be actually delivered to the custody of the Director of Corrections. However, that sentence shall be deemed 12 13 a separate prior prison term under Section 667.5, and a copy of the judgment and other necessary documentation shall be forwarded to the Director of Corrections. 15 16

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(b) When a judgment of imprisonment is to imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms, 18 the court shall order imposition of the middle term, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of the crime. At least four days prior to the time set for imposition of judgment, either party or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, may submit a statement in aggravation or mitigation to dispute facts in the record or the probation officer's report, or to present additional facts. In determining whether there are circumstances that justify imposition of the upper or lower term, the court may consider the record in the case, the probation officer's report, other reports including received pursuant to Section 1203.03 statements in aggravation or mitigation submitted by the prosecution, the defendant, or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, and any further introduced at sentencing hearing. evidence the court shall set forth on the record the facts and reasons for 34 35 imposing the upper or lower term. The court may not 36 impose an upper term by using the fact of any enhancement upon which sentence is imposed under 38 Section 667.5, 1170.1, 12022, 12022.4, 12022.5, 12022.6, or 12022.7, or under any other provision of law. A term of SB 1900 __4__

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imprisonment shall not be specified if imposition of sentence is suspended.

- (c) The court shall state the reasons for its sentence choice on the record at the time of sentencing. The court shall also inform the defendant that as part of the sentence after expiration of the term he or she may be on parole for a period as provided in Section 3000.
- (d) When a defendant subject to this section or subdivision (b) of Section 1168 has been sentenced to be 10 imprisoned in the state prison and has been committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections, the court may, within 120 days of the date of commitment on its own 13 motion, or at any time upon the recommendation of the 14 Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms, 15 recall the sentence and commitment previously ordered and resentence the defendant in the same manner as if he or she had not previously been sentenced, provided 18 the new sentence, if any, is no greater than the initial sentence. The resentence under this subdivision shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council so as to eliminate disparity of sentences and uniformity of sentencing. Credit shall be given for time served.
 - (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law and consistent with paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1170, if the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms or both determine that a prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or the board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled.
 - (2) The court shall have the discretion to resentence or recall if the court finds both of the following:
 - (A) The prisoner is terminally ill with an incurable condition caused by an illness or disease that would produce death within six months, as determined by a physician employed by the department.
- (B) The conditions under which the prisoner would be 37 38 released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety.

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The Board of Prison Terms shall make findings pursuant to this subdivision before making recommendation for resentence or recall to the court. This subdivision does not apply to a prisoner sentenced to death or a term of life without the possibility of parole.

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- (3) Within 10 days of receipt of recommendation by the director or the board, the court shall hold a hearing to consider whether the prisoner's sentence should be recalled.
- (4) The prisoner or his or her family member or designee may request consideration for recall resentencing by contacting the chief medical officer at 13 the prison or the Director of Corrections. Upon receipt of the request, if the director determines that the prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled. The director shall submit a recommendation for release within 30 days in the case of inmates sentenced to determinate terms and, in the 20 case of inmates sentenced to indeterminate terms, the director may make a recommendation to the Board of Prison Terms with respect to the inmates who have applied under this section. The board shall consider this 24 information and make an independent judgment pursuant to paragraph (2) and make findings related 26 thereto before rejecting the request or making recommendation to the court. This action shall be taken at the next lawfully noticed board meeting.
 - (5) Any recommendation for recall submitted to the court by the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms shall include one or more medical evaluations, a postrelease plan, and findings pursuant to paragraph (2).
- 34 (6) If possible, the matter shall be heard before the 35 same judge of the court who sentenced the prisoner.
- (f) Any sentence imposed under this article shall be 36 subject to the provisions of Sections 3000 and 3057 and any 37 other applicable provisions of law.

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(g) A sentence to state prison for a determinate term for which only one term is specified, is a sentence to state prison under this section.

SEC. 2. Section 1170.1 of the Penal Code is amended 5 to read:

1170.1. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), and subject to Section 654, when any person is convicted of two or more felonies, whether in the same proceeding or court or in different proceedings or courts, 10 and whether by judgment rendered by the same or by a different court, and a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed under Sections 669 and 1170, the aggregate term of imprisonment for all these convictions shall be the sum of the principal term, the subordinate term, and additional term imposed for applicable enhancements for prior convictions, prior prison terms, 16 and Section 12022.1. The principal term shall consist of 18 the greatest term of imprisonment imposed by the court for any of the crimes, including any term imposed for applicable specific enhancements. The subordinate term for each consecutive offense shall consist of one-third of the middle term of imprisonment prescribed for each other felony conviction for which a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed, and shall include one-third of the term imposed for any specific enhancements applicable to those subordinate offenses.

(b) When a consecutive term of imprisonment is 28 imposed under Sections 669 and 1170 for two or more convictions for kidnapping, as defined in Section 207 or 30 208, involving separate victims, the aggregate term shall be calculated as provided in subdivision (a), except that the subordinate term for each—subsequent subordinate kidnapping conviction shall consist of the full middle each kidnapping conviction for which a term for consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed and shall 36 include the full term imposed for specific enhancements applicable to those subordinate offenses. The total of the 38 subordinate terms imposed pursuant to this subdivision **—7—** SB 1900

(c) In the case of any person convicted of one or more felonies committed while the person is confined in a state prison or is subject to reimprisonment for escape from custody and the law either requires the terms to be served consecutively or the court imposes consecutive terms, the term of imprisonment for all the convictions which that the person is required to serve consecutively shall commence from the time the person would otherwise have been released from prison. If the new offenses are each 10 consecutive with other. the principal subordinate terms shall be calculated as provided in subdivision (a), except that the total of subordinate terms 12 may exceed five years. This subdivision applicable in cases of convictions of more than one offense in different proceedings, and convictions of more 16 than one offense in the same or different proceedings.

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- (d) When the court imposes a prison sentence for a 18 felony pursuant to Section 1170, the court shall also impose the additional terms provided for any applicable 20 enhancements. The court shall also impose any other additional term that the court determines in its discretion or as required by law shall run consecutive to the term under Section imposed 1170. considering In imposition of the additional term, the court shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council.
- alleged (e) All enhancements shall be in the 27 accusatory and either admitted pleading the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier
- (f) When two or more enhancements may be imposed for being armed with or using a dangerous or deadly weapon or a firearm in the commission of a single offense, only the greatest of those enhancements shall be imposed 34 for that offense. This subdivision shall not limit the imposition of any other enhancements applicable to that offense, including an enhancement for the infliction of great bodily injury.
- (g) When two or more enhancements may be imposed 38 for the infliction of great bodily injury in the commission only the greatest of single offense,

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enhancements shall be imposed for that offense. This subdivision shall not limit the imposition of any other enhancements applicable to that offense, including an enhancement for being armed with or using a dangerous 5 or deadly weapon or *a* firearm.

(h) For any violation of paragraph (2), (3), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262, Section 264.1, subdivision (b) of Section 288, subdivision (a) of Section 289, or 10 sodomy or oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person as provided in Section 286 12 13 or 288a, the number of enhancements that may be 14 imposed shall not be limited, regardless of whether the enhancements are pursuant to this section, Section 667.6, 16 or some other section of law. Each of the enhancements shall be a full and separately served enhancement and shall not be merged with any term or with any other enhancement.

SEC. 3. Section 1170.13 of the Penal Code is amended 20 21

1170.13. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 1170.1 which provides for the imposition of a subordinate term for a consecutive offense of one-third of the middle term of imprisonment, if a person is convicted pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 139, the subordinate term for each consecutive offense shall consist of the full middle The total of the subordinate terms imposed pursuant to this section may exceed five years.

SEC. 4. Section 1170.15 of the Penal Code is amended 30 31 to read:

the provisions of 1170.15. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 1170.1 which provides 34 for the imposition of a subordinate term for a consecutive offense of one-third of the middle term of imprisonment, 36 if a person is convicted of a felony, and of an additional felony which that is a violation of Section 136.1 or 137 and 38 which that was committed against the victim of, or a witness or potential witness with respect to, or a person who was about to give material information pertaining to, **—9—** SB 1900

the first felony, or of a felony violation of Section 653f which that was committed to dissuade a witness or potential witness to the first felony, the subordinate term 3 for each consecutive offense which that is a felony 5 described in this section shall consist of the full middle term of imprisonment for the felony for which a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed, and shall 8 include the full term prescribed for any enhancements imposed pursuant to Section 12022, 12022.5, or 12022.7. 9 The total of the subordinate terms imposed pursuant to 10 this section may exceed five years for being armed with or using a dangerous or deadly weapon or a firearm, or for 12 13 inflicting great bodily injury. 14

SEC. 5. Section 1170.95 of the Penal Code is repealed.

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1170.95. (a) Notwithstanding Section 1170.1 relating to the maximum total of subordinate terms for consecutive offenses that are not "violent felonies," the total of the subordinate terms for consecutive offenses that are all residential burglaries may exceed five years.

- (b) Notwithstanding Section 1170.1 relating to the maximum total of subordinate terms for consecutive offenses that are not "violent felonies," the total of the subordinate terms for consecutive offenses that are all residential robberies may exceed five years.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 1170.1 relating to the maximum total of subordinate terms for consecutive offenses that are not "violent felonies," the total of the subordinate terms for consecutive offenses that are all residential arsons may exceed five years.
- (d) When a subordinate consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed pursuant to Sections 669 and 1170 that involves one or more convictions for robbery where it is charged and found that in each of those robberies that the defendant personally used a deadly or dangerous weapon in the commission of that robbery, as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022, and each of those robberies is not a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, the aggregate term shall be calculated as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 1170.1, except that the subordinate term for each

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subordinate robbery conviction shall consist of one-third of the middle term of imprisonment and one-third of the enhancement provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022. Notwithstanding Section 1170.1, the total of the subordinate terms imposed under this subdivision may exceed five years.

- (e) As used in this section, "residential burglary" means burglary of an inhabited dwelling house, an inhabited floating home as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and Safety Code, an inhabited trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building.
- (f) As used in this section, "residential robbery" means a robbery that is perpetrated in an inhabited dwelling house, an inhabited floating home as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and Safety Code, an inhabited trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building.
- (g) As used in this section, "residential arson" means arson committed in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 451 where it is charged and proved that the defendant 24 intentionally set fire to or burned or caused the burning of a distinct inhabited structure or a distinct inhabited
- property in the commission of that offense.